(i) Income Tax relief on R&D expenditure.

(ii) 125% Weighted Tax Deduction for sponsored research by industry in approved National Laboratories and Institutions.

(iii) Accelerated Depreciation Allowance on plant and machinery for industrial projects set up based on indigenous technology.

(iv) Exemption from Price Control for bulk drugs produced based on indigenous technology.

(v) Financial support for R&D programmes in industry.

(vi) National Awards for outstanding In-house R&D achievements.

(c) The Government is aware of the need to vigorously promote and sustain scientific research in general and research work in the Universities. While the general support for infrastructure development in the universities is provided by the University Grants Commission/MHRD, scientific departments have extramural research funding schemes to promote and strengthen scientific research in Universities in key areas of science and technology. Government is making efforts to provide increased funding for such extramural research programmes.

Expenditure on R&D by Industrial Undertakings

4855. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any stipulation in law or otherwise that industrial undertakings in public/private sector should spend some percentage of their turnover on R&D; if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government propose to take an initiative in this regard; and

(b) what is the percentage of annual turnover in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 spent by Public Sector Undertakings on R&D?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER's OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir, does not airse.

(b) Year

R&D Expenditure as % of turnover by Public Sector	
1990-91	0.45
1991-92	0.47
1992-93	0.51
1993-94	0.53

Expenditure on Research in CSIR

4856. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure of National Budget on the CSIR during the years 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994; and

(b) whether Government have any system of monitoring and evaluating the research work done in each Laboratory/Institute etc. and relatiting it to the expenditure incurred; if so, what are the salient features and if not, whether Government propose to take steps for such evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE RRIME MINISTER's OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The CSIR grant as percentage of National Budget for these years had been follows:

1) 1991-92 — 0.22%
2) 1992-93 — 0.21%
3) 1993-94 — 0.22%
4) 1994-95 — 0.22%

(b) The monitoring and evaluation of R&D programmes is done by

(i) Research Councils (RCs) of each Laboratory

(ii) The five Technical Advisory Boards (TABs) for multidisciplinary, inter-laboratory, inter-agency programmes; and

(iii) The CSER Headquarters

The monitoring of individual programmes of a laboratory is carried out by the Research Council of the concerned laboratory which normally meets 3—4 times in a year. The Research Council consists of experts in different area of activities of the laboratory, representatives of related Government agencies/Departments and Industries. The Research Council provides guidance and advice on the selection of R & D projects, their objectives and periodically review their progress.

There are five Technical Advisory Boards (TAB) for different disciplines/ are as (Chemical, Biological Physical, Materials, Engineering Sciences), which identify inter-lab and inter-agency programmes and monitor their progress regularly.

At the Headquarters, some of the high priority special programmes and Mission made programmes are reviewed periodically by DG, CSIR.

The review of each laboratory is carried out by the DG, CSIR through Peer Review meetings.

Scientific and Technical Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

4857. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2716 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 1994 and state·

(a) the number of unemployed scientific and technical persons registered with the employment exchanges in 1993 and upto December 1994;

(b) what is the estimate of unemployed scientific and technical persons not registered in the employment exchanges; and

(c) what is the likely number of such unemployed persons at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE & MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) As on 31-12-1992, 993771 scientific and technical persons were on the live register of employment exchanges, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed. The information beyond 31-12-1992 is not yet available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour;

(b) and (c) Based on a study conduced by Directorate General of Employment and Training, it is estimated that, in the beginning of 1995, there were 2.05 lakhs S&T personnel unemployed, comprising post graduates in science and technical & professional graduates. The likely number of such persons in the beginning of 1997